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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING
OPERATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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* Reply submitted on behalf of the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

** Reply submitted on behalf of the Twelve member States of the European Community.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, adopted resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects". In paragraph 17 of this resolution the General Assembly invited Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1990 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective. In paragraph 18 it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1990.

2. Pursuant to that invitation, the Secretary-General on 16 February 1990 addressed a note to the Governments of Member States transmitting the text of the resolution and drawing attention to the invitation contained therein.

3. The replies received from Member States as at 29 March 1990 are given below. Any further replies will be issued as addenda to the present document.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[1 March 1990]

During the debate on peace-keeping operations in the Special Political Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, Austria suggested to study again the idea of establishing a Security Council committee under Article 29 of the Charter to assist and advise the Council in the performance of its functions with regard to each peace-keeping operation. As this suggestion has been received with interest by a number of delegations, the following additional comments might be helpful to delegations in evaluating it:

(a) The main rationale is to further improve the smooth functioning of peace-keeping operations by increasing the involvement of troop-contributing States in an advisory capacity. The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations is the only existing institutionalized forum where troop-contributing States are represented. Owing to the time-delay between the consideration of a question in the Special Committee and its eventual implementation - which is at least a year - the Special Committee cannot really keep up with developments. A Security Council committee could, however, provide an alternative forum while the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations would be preserved as a long-term "think tank";

(b) Such a Security Council committee would consist of the five permanent members, five non-permanent members (chosen either on the basis of rotation or in the light of their particular experience or interest in the area of operation of the peace-keeping operation in question) and five actual or potential troop-contributing States (chosen either on the basis of rotation or the size of their contingents);

(c) Representatives of the host countries of a peace-keeping operation, of States providing substantial voluntary contributions and, of course, of the Secretariat would also participate in the committee's meetings;

(d) Ideally such a committee should already be participating in the preparatory work leading up to the actual authorization of the establishment of a peace-keeping operation by the Security Council. Should this not be deemed feasible or opportune, the committee would be set up by the enabling resolution of the Security Council;

(e) The committee would be convened at the request of any one of its members, the Secretariat or a host country. The committee would report to the Security Council. These reports could either be published as Security Council documents or have only restricted circulation. In the absence of unanimity on recommendations or observations in the committee, the different views expressed would be reflected in the report;

(f) Apart from the obvious advantages the establishment of such a committee would entail for troop-contributing States, the Secretariat would also benefit from having at their immediate disposal the advice, expertise and resources of the contributing States on which they have to rely in setting up and carrying out a peace-keeping operation. The Security Council itself would remain, of course, the organ which takes the final decisions, but it could also benefit by availing itself of the know-how of contributing States.

In the interim, while the idea of establishing such a Security Council committee would be discussed further, the co-operation between the troop-contributing States on the one hand and the members of the Security Council and the Secretariat on the other could be enhanced by regular consultations and briefings. Such meetings could also be particularly useful before the extension of the mandate of a peace-keeping operation.

The idea of creating some kind of rotation of troop-contributing States in peace-keeping operations of a long duration deserves further consideration, in particular with regard to the participation in peace-keeping operations which place a particularly heavy burden on troop-contributing States.

For a variety of reasons different systems of financing of peace-keeping operations have evolved over the years and continue to exist. Sharing the burden of peace-keeping has today, however, almost universally become recognized as the responsibility of all Member States. Consequently, the financing of the various peace-keeping operations should be harmonized in order to reflect this development.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[21 March 1990]

Czechoslovakia regards peace-keeping operations as an effective means of the United Nations contributing to the implementation of one of its main tasks - the preservation of international peace and security. Over the years, their significance in the settlement of regional conflicts and in the creation of favourable conditions for political negotiations has been manifested.

The peace-keeping operations carried out by the United Nations thus far show that a consequent exercise of these operations in the framework of the Charter and the achievement of a broad political consensus on them are the basic condition of their effectiveness. Such consensus must encompass a positive standpoint and approval by the permanent members of the Security Council as well as the required degree of co-operation from all participants not only in the establishment but in the whole course of peace-keeping operations. For a further increase of the role and prestige of peace-keeping operations it is advisable to strengthen the material and legal guarantees of their not becoming party to any conflict and not acting in favour of any side involved.

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In our opinion, from the basic responsibility of the Security Council for the preservation of international peace and security under the Charter flows its authority to decide on the essential questions concerning the establishment and course of peace-keeping operations. The conditions provided by Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Charter must be complied with in the making of decisions about the establishment and termination of peace-keeping operations. An important role in such implementation can be played also by the Secretary-General who has available the tools of contributing effectively to the application of Security Council resolutions relevant to peace-keeping operations. We regard as useful that in the framework of the Charter the possibilities of the General Assembly to make recommendations on peace-keeping operations be fully employed.

It is necessary for a timely and effective exercise of peace-keeping operations that the personnel and units for these operations be properly organized and trained, and that they be ready for immediate use in them. We share the views about the need for working out a system of peace-keeping preparation using the means of international co-operation and co-ordination.

Czechoslovakia considers its proposals of 1964 and 1967, aimed at an undelayed conclusion of agreements between the Security Council and the member States under Article 43 of the Charter, to be topical now as before. This would enhance the Security Council's readiness to take as quickly as possible effective action to strengthen international peace and security. Similar practice would be possible in the conclusion of agreements on the acquisition of military and civilian specialists, units and services for peace-keeping operations.

A flexible approach must be adopted in the consideration of the important question of funding the peace-keeping operations. In specific cases various sources can be used. A maximum degree of effectiveness and austerity in United Nations spending must be consistently regarded as one of the essential principles in the implementation of peace-keeping operations.

We believe that the present situation in the world creates conditions for an extension to new areas of the sphere of application of peace-keeping operations. Above all, these operations can be used in the process of prevention of international conflicts, in combating the abuse of drugs or international terrorism.

We welcome the rejuvenation of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during the last year. The Special Committee's conclusions, which were the basis of General Assembly resolution 44/49, provide good prerequisites for that body to continue its efforts aimed at a comprehensive consideration of the issue of peace-keeping operations in the context of a further enhancement of the United Nations role as peace-maker.

The interest of Czechoslovakia in actively participating in the solution of the general questions and in the very practice of peace-keeping operations is manifested by our participation since last year in the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Seven Czechoslovak military experts took part in the United Nations verification mission in Angola (UNAVEM), and 20 Czechoslovak military observers were in Namibia in the framework of UNTAG.

One Czechoslovak observer took part in the United Nations mission to supervise the elections in Nicaragua (ONUVEN). We consider the setting up of a separate battalion which would undergo a special preparation for use in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[15 March 1990]

I. General remarks

As firm, traditional supporters of the United Nations, the Nordic countries note with satisfaction that there has been increased readiness in many parts of the world to have a United Nations involvement in settling international disputes. This represents an important recognition of the capability of the world Organization to serve the international community in the interest of peace and security.

The next session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations takes place after the successful completion of a major United Nations peace-keeping operation, UNTAG. The efficient work of the Special Committee was started during last year's session and produced a number of well-prepared recommendations, subsequently adopted at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. Encouraged by these developments and by the increased interest in United Nations peace-keeping activities in general, the Nordic countries present for the consideration of the Special Committee some observations and suggestions based on their own experience and concerns in this field. These proposals aim at improving the quality, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the operations.

The Nordic Governments have previously submitted proposals on peace-keeping activities, inter alia, in a report dated 10 June 1983 on the strengthening of the United Nations (A/38/271) as well as in the observations and suggestions submitted to the Secretary-General on 2 March 1989, contained in document A/AC.121/36. Although those proposals are not repeated here, the Nordic countries consider them still relevant.

The practices and principles applied in today's peace-keeping activities are a result of the long experience gained by the United Nations in this field. They have proved their usefulness in many operations conducted in various parts of the world.

During the years of their own participation, the Nordic countries have stated that successful peace-keeping operations have usually been based upon the following fundamental principles:

- Consistent support by the Security Council;

- A clear, practicable and written mandate approved by the Security Council;

- Consent of the parties to the dispute as well as that of the host Governments;

- The non-combatant, peace-keeping role of the operations;

- A sound and secure financial basis based on the collective responsibility of all the Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations;

- Willingness of Member States to contribute both troops and equipment; and

- The independent role of the Secretary-General in planning, launching and conducting the operations.

This approach has enabled the United Nations to meet a multitude of needs in different conflict areas with flexibility and creativeness.

The Nordic Governments have repeatedly emphasized the close linkage between the peace-making and peace-keeping efforts of the Organization. A peace-keeping operation should always be seen as a temporary measure, a tool in the hands of the Security Council and the Secretary-General intended to pave the way for a peaceful political settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. To be an effective tool, a peace-keeping operation should - when necessary - be adaptable to changing circumstances through modifications:

- In its composition, strength or character;

- Of its deployment; and

- Of its mandate, whenever necessary.

The United Nations often operates in a crisis area through several channels, including for instance peace-keeping activities and humanitarian or technical assistance programmes. In these cases it is vital to carefully co-ordinate the overall United Nations activities in the field, so as to guarantee the best possible results.

II. The session of the Special Committee

1. Working methods and agenda

The Nordic countries support the method of work adopted in last year's session, including the establishment of an open-ended working group to discuss and prepare recommendations for the consideration of the Committee as well as the opportunity given to interested Member States to participate in the work of the Special Committee as observers. The opportunity to hear the views of the Secretariat also represents a valuable contribution to the work of the Committee.

The Nordic countries consider it essential to proceed towards adopting a focused agenda for the deliberations of the Committee this year. The agenda should cover a more specific and limited selection of issues than that of last year, thus enabling the Special Committee to work on them thoroughly. Further consolidation and refinement of earlier suggestions and observations should be given due attention. The proposals made by the Nordic Governments in the present document naturally reflect the issues which they would prefer to see on the agenda.

The work of the Special Committee would also greatly benefit from the consideration of the report submitted by the Secretary-General at the forty-fourth session entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (A/44/605), which touches upon issues like training of peace-keepers, status-of-forces agreements, use of civilian personnel, feasibility of reserve stock, certain start-up problems as well as various issues linked to the development of resources.

In the view of the Nordic countries, attention should also be paid to the careful co-ordination of the mutually complementary work of the various United Nations organs in the field of peace-keeping.

2. Expert group

In addition to the open-ended working group the Nordic countries propose that a more limited working group be established, consisting of military advisers or other experts in the field of peace-keeping. This working group could serve as an informal discussion forum, concentrating on substantive exchange of views and experiences related to technical and operational aspects of peace-keeping activities. It might invite members of the Secretariat to present their views on these matters. The group could meet in the course of the year outside the session of the Special Committee itself and, if appropriate, submit proposals for the consideration of the Committee.

III. Training

Resolution 44/49 inter alia encourages Member States to exchange their experiences on peace-keeping operations and hold seminars in the field of training. The Nordic countries are pleased to note that preparation of a general training manual for peace-keeping personnel, as also requested in the above-mentioned resolution, is under way. At the same time they feel, however, that even more could be achieved through co-operation and co-ordination in this field.

The training system of the Nordic countries themselves is well-known, and the Nordic countries remain willing to provide interested Member States with more information on the functioning of their training centres. They have found co-ordinated regional co-operation most useful. A number of other ideas on possible forms of training for United Nations peace-keepers have been put forward by several Member States. Views have been expressed in favour of national, regional or international training systems. The main principle should in any case

be to complement the basic military skills with those special skills necessary for the successful conduct of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. Special attention should be paid to different categories of personnel (Force Commanders and senior staff members, observers, fact-finders, soldiers, civilian police, different specialists, civilian participants etc.). In the view of the Nordic countries, different methods of training as well as the feasibility of a United Nations role in the training process are worth exploring.

As to the United Nations role, constraints in available resources must of course be kept in mind. The Nordic countries propose, however, that the United Nations play a co-ordinating role in the field of training. The United Nations Secretariat could, for instance, establish a small unit, consisting of one or more specialists. This unit would:

- Co-ordinate the co-operation in the field of training;

- Prepare and update training manuals; and

- Draft recruitment criteria for different tasks and operations.

This specialist or group of specialists could be either recruited or seconded from Member States. Experienced troop-contributing countries might wish to consider making training staff available, either to the United Nations or to Member States in order to assist in the establishment and implementation of national or international programmes. In this connection, the contribution of interested non-governmental organizations like the International Peace Academy should also be kept in mind.

IV. Civilian personnel

The participation of civilian personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations has already been under consideration in the respective General Assembly committees. The report of the Secretary-General on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/44/605) deals with the use of civilian personnel in certain functions as well as the special problems possibly emerging in that connection. The Nordic countries note with satisfaction that a separate study identifying those tasks and services which could be performed by civilians is currently under preparation in accordance with the request made in General Assembly resolution 44/49. Clarification of the applicable administrative procedures is also under way as requested in General Assembly resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989. In the view of the Nordic countries, extended recruitment of civilian staff makes clarification indispensable on issues like

- Lines of authority;

- Co-ordination among different units;

- Training;

- Security matters; and

- A variety of other matters as listed in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

On the basis of the work already done on this subject, the Nordic countries are convinced that the question of participation of civilian personnel merits careful attention.

In order to enable civilian staff to be well prepared for their functions, the Nordic countries propose that training and operation manuals be issued and made available for major civilian personnel categories, such as election supervisors and civilian police.

V. Resource development

1. General

The large number of ongoing peace-keeping operations continue to demand considerable human, material and financial resources of the Organization, not to mention the possibility of new operations to be set up in the future. Increased peace-keeping activities tend to burden the United Nations Secretariat itself with an additional work-load. In some cases it has proved to be useful to meet this extra load by temporarily reinforcing the Secretariat staff on a secondment basis. The Nordic countries have already suggested, under section III above, that a small unit - one or more specialists - be seconded (or recruited) to deal with training matters in the United Nations Secretariat. They feel that such an approach would also be valuable in such tasks as

- Drafting or updating manuals and operating procedures;

- Preparing studies on different aspects of peace-keeping activities; and

- Co-ordination and follow-up of administrative functions in the field, such as how to integrate military and civilian components in the field organization.

Some of these tasks might even warrant the establishment of a small expert group to outline and discuss the problems involved.

2. List of experts

All peace-keeping activities are not necessarily large and time-consuming. There is wide agreement among the Member States that the United Nations and especially the Secretary-General should, in certain situations, be able to react rapidly by dispatching for instance technical missions or fact-finding missions to a conflict area. Here, the availability of competent staff on short notice is of utmost importance. In some cases the Secretary-General has been able to "borrow" personnel from existing peace-keeping operations, and this kind of flexible

approach no doubt remains a valuable option in the future too. However, in some cases it might be helpful if the Secretariat had a list of experts made available by Member States for different categories of missions. This information could form part of the roster currently under preparation, covering availability of peace-keepers in general. The Nordic countries would, for their part, be willing to consider providing names of experienced specialists for such specific purposes.

3. Equipment and material

The above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General (A/44/605) focused also on the important issue of availability of equipment and supply items for peace-keeping operations. The report contains a list of items which it might be feasible to stockpile in order to guarantee their availability on short notice and/or to reduce the costs incurred by the Organization. The Nordic countries support stockpiling measures wherever practicable and cost-effective, and would find it helpful to receive more information on this issue, as requested in resolution 44/192 A.

Good results could, however, often be achieved if Member States would be prepared to contribute equipment and material to the United Nations on short notice and in a co-ordinated manner, well planned in advance. Member States could indicate their preparedness and capacity in the questionnaire issued by the Secretariat in order to establish a roster on all available contributions.

The Nordic countries have taken note of the proposals related to the use of high technology in United Nations peace-keeping operations and support efforts aiming at exploring this issue further. They feel many advantages could be achieved in this field, contributing to increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the operations.

4. Evaluation of peace-keeping operations

The Nordic countries consider valuable the experiences gained lately in the United Nations operations in southern Africa and Central America. These experiences are of great significance for current and especially for new operations. Therefore, the Nordic countries propose that a compilation of the experiences gained with these operations be prepared, in addition to the regular reports issued on them. In this context special emphasis should be put on the issue of co-operation and co-ordination between different components of the operations. Such a report could be submitted to the Special Committee and made available to other relevant United Nations organs as well.

VI. Financing of the operations

The Nordic countries have repeatedly pointed out that a major obstacle for the effective conduct of United Nations peace-keeping is the financial difficulties. It is of utmost importance that all Member States bear their share of the collective responsibility in financing United Nations peace-keeping in accordance with the Charter. It is equally important that the troop-contributing countries

are guaranteed that the United Nations will keep its obligations to them, that is, these countries should be reimbursed in full and on time.

It is well known that an especially vulnerable link in peace-keeping activities is the launching phase of a new operation. Issues linked to various start-up problems have been extensively elaborated by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/605). In the view of the Nordic countries one effective remedy would be to expand the Working Capital Fund, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General.

Every peace-keeping operation is more or less unique. Owing to varying circumstances in the mission area, it can sometimes be difficult to apply financial rules of the United Nations to a specific peace-keeping operation. The Nordic countries believe that, in order to reduce the cost of peace-keeping and to increase its effectiveness, it would be useful to adjust the applicable administrative and financial rules of the United Nations to meet the special requirements of peace-keeping operations, whenever necessary.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[14 March 1990]

The German Democratic Republic holds the view that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations should continue its substantive work. The unanimous adoption of General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 provided an appropriate basis and guidance for that. The general consensus on the need to support peace-keeping operations was reflected by the practical steps envisaged. This makes one feel hopeful, since the efforts to settle regional conflicts peacefully and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this field can thus be reinforced. Also with regard to enhancing the effectiveness of peace-keeping operations, the practical measures envisaged in resolution 44/49 are of great significance, notably the introduction of a questionnaire and registry in which the Member States indicate their potential contributions of personnel, material and technical resources and services to peace-keeping operations. The German Democratic Republic regards it as necessary to make full use of the opportunities arising from the proposed registry in preparing and carrying out future peace-keeping operations. This applies both to involving as many States as possible in meeting the personnel, material and technical requirements of such operations and to achieving maximum cost-efficiency in each case. In order to obtain the resources needed it seems worth while to reflect on the possibility of putting relevant questions not only to Member States but also to international and regional organizations as well as to economic corporations for possible inclusion in the registry. An exchange of views on this matter could be conducted at the session of the Special Committee. Other subjects for discussion should be the utilization of existing capacities of United Nations specialized agencies or regional organizations, the coupling of administrative tasks involved in peace-keeping operations with relevant activities of other United Nations

organizations and bodies to reduce administrative cost and personnel, and the introduction of a rotation principle in troop contributions to prolonged operations.

Furthermore, the German Democratic Republic deems it appropriate to intensify the work in the committee on the political, legal and administrative foundations for the preparation, deployment and functioning of peace-keeping operations. Even though United Nations Member States hold different views on the matter, there is the need, in view of the tendency of increasing recourse to peace-keeping operations against the background of what is to some extent a legal vacuum, to undertake fresh efforts which should finally lead to a relevant document. Very much in line with paragraph 14 of resolution 44/49, due attention should also be given to possible new fields of peace-keeping operations and the further development of this instrument for promoting and safeguarding peace. Political developments in the world and new global problems make it seem advisable to address such questions as conflict prevention, combating drug abuse, and environmental protection.

The successful missions of the United Nations in a number of conflict areas, in particular UNTAG's contribution to assuring a smooth transition into independence for Namibia, illustrate that the United Nations and its Member States are capable of meeting the new and big challenges in the field of peace-keeping. The successes achieved give rise to the expectation that peace-keeping operations will continue to be strengthened and developed.

IRELAND

[Original: English]

[13 March 1990]

The events of the last year have underlined once again the invaluable and unique role that United Nations peace-keeping operations can play in the cause of international peace and security. By the time that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations meets this spring an independent and free Namibia will have taken its rightful place among the nations of the world. The success of this large United Nations operation is a clear example of what the international community, working together through the United Nations, can achieve and we look forward to an assessment of the operation once it is completed. Such an assessment could inform our ongoing efforts to strengthen and improve the United Nations capacity to prepare, launch, implement and successfully conclude such operations. Indeed, we should draw inspiration and encouragement from the success of such different operations as UNTAG in Namibia and ONUVEN in Nicaragua.

Last year the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations greatly benefited from the briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, Mr. Goulding. In the light of the Secretariat's ongoing endeavours in the peace-keeping field and in particular the implementation of resolution 44/49, we look forward to a similar briefing and input from the Secretariat at an early stage of our work this year.

The detailed views on peace-keeping operations submitted to the Committee last year by Spain on behalf of the Twelve, contained in document A/AC.121/36, remain valid. At the same time the Twelve have continued to keep all peace-keeping developments under active consideration and are committed to working closely with all delegations again at this year's session of the Committee. The Twelve consider that the Special Committee should, in accordance with its mandate, continue to address the financing of peace-keeping operations as part of its comprehensive review, while at the same time it should avoid duplicating the work carried out in other relevant forums.

The Twelve emphasize the importance of keeping the basic principles of peace-keeping in mind in the course of the Committee's deliberations. The Twelve's views on these principles are well-known and are contained in our submission of last year contained in document A/AC.121/36. We recall that as provisional arrangements peace-keeping operations are not a substitute for peace or for the search for a political settlement to the underlying conflict. However, in some cases, as unfortunate experience has shown, no one can foresee how long they might be required. We would underline again that United Nations peace-keeping derives its strength from its collective international character and its resulting impartiality. The financing, command and composition of these operations must be consistent with this. Also the pragmatic, case-by-case approach with a degree of improvisation which has allowed the United Nations to tailor its peace-keeping operations to the particular needs and circumstances of each conflict situation should not be undermined.

The following observations and suggestions are therefore offered in the context of the above general principles:

A. Human and physical resources

We understand the Secretariat has work in hand on the various aspects of this issue. The Twelve look forward to receiving the questionnaire requested in paragraph 2 of resolution 44/49. We are also aware that the Secretariat is preparing standard administrative procedures to facilitate the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and standard operating procedures. As experience has already shown civilian personnel can play an important role in such operations. As regards training, Member States might consider informing the Committee at its future sessions of the actions taken in response to paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 44/49.

B. Financing

The position of the Twelve on the financing of peace-keeping operations remain as set out in our submission last year to the Committee contained in A/AC.121/36. The Twelve believe that the cost of peace-keeping operations are the collective responsibility of all the Member States. We repeat our call on all Member States to meet their Charter obligations by paying all their contributions in full and on time. The overall financial health of the Organization affects its capacity to

prepare and launch peace-keeping operations. Member States cannot continue to request the United Nations to undertake such operations without providing the necessary resources. We repeat again that the shortfall in contributions not only endangers the Organization's ability to carry out peace-keeping operations but also places an unfair and unacceptable burden on troop-contributing States, in particular those from developing countries. The Twelve reaffirm the need to ensure maximum efficiency and cost-effectiveness in peace-keeping operations and in this regard we recall paragraph 9 of resolution 44/192.

C. Status-of-forces agreements and related issues

The Twelve are aware that work has commenced on the preparation of a model status-of-forces agreement as requested in resolution 44/49. We believe that host countries have important responsibilities towards United Nations peace-keeping operations and urge them to extend all possible support to these operations. The Twelve attach the highest importance to ensuring the safety and security of United Nations peace-keeping personnel. All parties involved in a conflict where United Nations peace-keepers are serving have a fundamental responsibility to respect and safeguard the security of United Nations peace-keepers. The conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with Governments as envisaged in paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 44/49 is but one important aspect of this issue. The Committee might consider whether there are further proposals that could be considered on this important topic.

D. The United Nations Secretariat

The Secretary-General in his report in document A/C.5/44/45 informed the General Assembly during its current session of measures he proposed to take to improve the Secretariat's ability to prepare and manage peace-keeping operations. The Twelve welcome the establishment of a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group as an important development to enhance the Secretariat's handling of peace-keeping matters.

In conclusion, the Twelve reaffirm their political and financial commitment to the United Nations peace-keeping operations, which have become one of the main instruments for the achievement of the purposes set out in the Charter. This commitment is concretely illustrated by the fact that collectively the Twelve currently provide over one fifth of United Nations peace-keepers and one third of the total cost of these operations. As the international climate continues to improve, the likelihood is that there will be increased recourse to the United Nations to assist in conflict resolution. The Twelve will continue to work with all Member States to ensure that the United Nations is ready to meet the challenges ahead.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[15 March 1990]

The expanding dialogue on enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations has aroused the interest of a broad range of States in fully developing the potential of the Organization's peace-making machinery as an effective instrument for creating a system of peace, security and co-operation based on the United Nations Charter.

The past year has considerably enriched United Nations practice in conducting peace-keeping operations. Not only are the number and scale of such operations increasing but their character is also changing. Going beyond the narrow aim of localizing conflicts, their functions are being raised to a new level, that of ensuring the stability of the world order. They are being used to solve a wider range of problems connected with the monitoring of free, fair and democratic elections, the implementation of multilateral agreements, and the like. The Soviet Union considers it important to develop and strengthen these trends in United Nations activities.

The Soviet Union's conceptual approach to the question of making wider use of United Nations peace-keeping operations was expounded in the article by M. S. Gorbachev entitled "Reality and safeguards for a secure world" of 17 September 1987 and in his statement in the General Assembly on 7 December 1988. Other practical ideas and proposals that remain valid are those set forth in the aide-mémoire entitled "Towards comprehensive security through the enhancement of the role of the United Nations" submitted by the delegation of the USSR to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (A/43/629), the aide-mémoire entitled "Strengthening of the preventive functions of the United Nations" submitted at the forty-fourth session (A/44/602), and the letter dated 27 February 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the USSR on the question of United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/AC.121/36).

The revitalization of the activities of the Special Committee of 34 is viewed with satisfaction in the Soviet Union. Thanks to heightened co-operation among all its members, this Committee has in the past year been able to draft a broad range of recommendations for improving the various components of the machinery of United Nations peace-keeping operations. A consensus resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session will enable this work to be actively pursued at two levels: at the conceptual and political level, through efforts aimed at strengthening United Nations peace-keeping capabilities, and at the practical and applied level, through the search for specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of peace-keeping operations.

In response to the Secretary-General's request, the Soviet Union is submitting additional observations concerning United Nations peace-keeping operations.

We support the growing trend among the States members of the Special Committee in favour of expanding the potential for using such operations to develop the Organization's preventive functions. In particular, in order to identify trouble spots in good time, consideration could be given to creating a system for early detection of conflicts and crises, establishing for that purpose United Nations observation posts in volatile regions, dispatching fact-finding missions there and organizing the gathering of comprehensive information on the situation as it evolves. In connection with the "open skies" concept now being elaborated, the prospects look promising for the method whereby special United Nations groups would conduct inspections from the air to monitor compliance with arrangements and agreements, investigate cases where preparations for military action are under way, and so on. It would be useful to study the idea of setting up under United Nations auspices multilateral and regional centres for reducing the danger of war. A substantial role in defusing existing sources of tension and preventing the emergence of new ones could be played by regional organizations, in co-operation with the United Nations.

In connection with making wider use of United Nations observers and forces, it would be worth considering the idea of transforming the Military Staff Committee into a consultative body of military specialists from the States members of the Security Council (and also involving the representatives of other States) in order to consider the nature of the military and political situation in a region where United Nations forces are in action, the geographical or other peculiarities of the region, the supply of material and technical needs, and so on. We suggest that the potential of the Military Staff Committee for formulating recommendations on these issues could be enlisted in stages, without, of course, interfering with the existing system of command and conduct of operations.

Obviously, the time has come to discuss the question of possible ways of involving the permanent members of the Security Council in the conduct of operations, which might serve to strengthen the authority of the Council's decisions and help it respond effectively to the evolving situation. The Soviet Union has already stated its readiness, if the need arises and if Member States evince interest, to consider the question of providing a military contingent and helping supply the material and technical needs of operations.

Bearing in mind the views expressed by States, it would also be desirable to discuss the question of United Nations operations in maritime areas for ensuring safety of navigation, providing international aid to conflict zones, and so on. Work in this area could begin with a discussion of the practical and legal model for such operations.

We also feel it would be desirable to tie in the conduct of United Nations operations more actively with the overall settlement of conflicts and the solution - in addition to military and political problems - of humanitarian issues such as refugees, prisoners of war, etc.

In general, now would seem a good time to elaborate the long-term concept of deploying United Nations multinational forces for the maintenance of international peace and security.

In our view, the work of the forthcoming session of the Special Committee should be focused on a number of practical issues that could be resolved in the very near future. The Soviet Union shares the view of States favouring the earliest possible formation of a reserve of United Nations armed forces and observers. The compilation of a composite roster of countries potentially willing to dispatch their own military contingents to serve in United Nations forces would enable the relevant units to be deployed effectively and at minimal cost, taking into account the specific situation in crisis regions. Such a roster would facilitate rotation of contingents and observers and also contribute to more balanced geographical representation of the different countries in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The successful interaction of United Nations multinational forces would greatly depend on the level of training of military and civilian personnel. In this regard, guiding principles would have to be drawn up for the training of personnel for such operations.

It also seems advisable for the Special Committee to proceed with preparing recommendations on the creation of an international system for personnel training, regular exchanges of experience and the conduct of training seminars. Such a programme could include practical experience in learning to plan future operations and co-ordinating the action taken by different units of the United Nations Secretariat and specialized agencies. Bearing in mind that United Nations operations increasingly involve many components, including the resort to good offices and the dispatch of fact-finding missions and of groups to observe elections, increased attention should be given to the system for training civilian personnel, whose role will grow. In general, it would seem desirable to study the interrelationship between the military and the civilian component in the conduct of operations.

In order to develop such measures in a systematic manner, it would be desirable to involve both the United Nations Secretariat and the International Peace Academy, which would also be able to offer their co-operation in distributing materials for national training progrmames. In addition to conducting international seminars, it would be useful to promote bilateral exchanges of experience in the conduct of operations. The Soviet Union has begun arranging such contacts and intends to develop this practice.

The effective conduct of operations largely depends on their material and technical needs being adequately met. Solving this problem would assist in determining - on the basis of the Secretary-General's request - States' possibilities of providing the Organization with equipment, transportation and other kinds of services. Expanding the range of suppliers of equipment and services for United Nations forces would assist in determining the optimum sources of supply for operations and would help to internationalize peace-making efforts. One interesting idea is that of building up stocks of matériel and equipment to meet the needs of operations, including regional stocks. To elaborate on that idea, it would be useful to enlist the efforts of military specialists, including specialists from countries that supply military and technical equipment.

Expanding the scale and functions of peace-keeping operations calls for using the latest technology, including satellites, radar, sensors, night-vision devices, etc. The Soviet Union would be willing to consider the question of conducting the requisite multilateral research.

There would also be a need to study the role of host countries in providing appropriate local support (means of transport, personnel, premises) and taking other measures to assist the deployment of United Nations peace-keeping forces.

We consider that bearing the costs of United Nations operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States. Obviously, United Nations forces should be financed on the basis of stringent economy and put to the most rational use. In order to alleviate the financial burden of operations, a number of different options could be employed, including those which provide for diversification of sources of financing.

The Soviet Union considers that placing the work of the Committee of 34 on a regular basis, seeking to bring positions closer and identifying future areas on which to focus its efforts will help that body to draw up meaningful recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of operations and strengthening the role of the United Nations in preventing and resolving conflicts.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[30 March 1990]

Peace-keeping and the United Nations Charter

1. The recent experiences of peace-keeping operations in various regions and the accompanying enhancement of their prestige has prompted discussion on institutionalizing existing arrangements for peace-keeping and on the eventual enlargement of the scope and the diversification of the field of application of United Nations peace-keeping operations. Brazil considers that such discussion should be conducted in a cautious and judicious manner, notably in the light of the fact that the United Nations cannot reasonably expect to regulate activities hitherto undertaken on an ad hoc basis without first giving careful consideration as to the need properly to define their legal status.

2. United Nations peace-keeping operations are and have always been unique, to the extent that the Charter contains no specific provisions for such activities. In effect, peace-keeping is a concept as distinct from the mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes provided for under Chapter VI as it is from the collective security measures envisaged under Chapter VII. As activities which are not specifically provided for under the Charter, peace-keeping operations cannot but be of an essentially ad hoc nature, owing precisely to their still unclear legal status.

3. Any attempt to institutionalize United Nations peace-keeping would therefore require formal amendment to the United Nations Charter. It would seem very difficult to define in precise terms the responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly in relation to peace-keeping operations and to their financing without amending the Charter.

Role of the Security Council

4. A further point concerns decision-making and the need better to specify the role of the Charter bodies in determining the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping activities. The Brazilian Government is of the view that primary responsibility for planning and instituting peace-keeping operations devolves upon the Security Council. In the light of the lacunae in the Charter with regard to peace-keeping operations, prudence would warrant confining responsibility for the launching of such operations to the Charter organ entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security. In spite of the right of initiative of the General Assembly, as well as that of the Secretary-General under Article 99 of the Charter, peace-keeping operations must have a clear mandate from the Council.

5. An enhanced role for United Nations peace-keeping (for instance, in the field of preventive diplomacy) does not, moreover, seem advisable without revision of the practices and composition of the Security Council.

6. In the first instance, it would seem desirable to establish on an ad hoc basis, an advisory committee comprised of Member States to consider the mandate and practical arrangements for each peace-keeping operation involving armed forces. This would not only render the Council's work more effective, it would also serve to display, in the event of delegation of authority to the Secretary-General, the strength of the collective support he would enjoy for the execution of his mandate.

7. In the second instance, it should be taken into account that the very composition of the Council no longer reflects the changes in international affairs that have occurred since the Charter was adopted. No enlargement of the scope for United Nations peace-keeping activities should therefore be envisaged without carefully addressing this issue. In any event, amendment to the Charter would be a requisite condition for clarifying the issue of decision-making.

Financing of peace-keeping operations

8. It is the view of the Brazilian Government that contributions to United Nations peace-keeping operations should, as a matter of principle, be mandatory for Member States, in accordance with a special scale of assessment. The recent escalation of the costs incurred by the membership of the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping, however, warrants the belief that the five permanent members of the Security Council bear special responsibility for financing such operations. Financial arrangements would also profit by a case-by-case approach, so as not to place too great a burden on certain contributors, notably the developing countries. Receiving States should, to the extent possible, contribute adequately to the financial costs of the operation and offer favourable and preferential conditions for the good performance of the operation.

9. In that connection, it is worth while to recall the terms of General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, regarding the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force, which states, inter alia, that the following principles be followed:

> "... its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from that applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,
>
> "... that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,
>
> "... the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the General Assembly".

Concluding remarks

10. The Brazilian Government attaches importance to United Nations peace-keeping activities. It also welcomes the renewed interest in assigning to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations the role of focal point for discussion on future guidelines for such activities. It must be stressed, however, that perfecting existing institutional arrangements for peace-keeping activities cannot substitute for a thorough consideration of the question of their legal basis and the consequently much greater task of amending the United Nations Charter, a task far beyond the mandate of the Special Committee.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[5 April 1990]

PEACE-KEEPING SUBMISSION

1. General

Canada was pleased that during the course of its deliberations in 1989 the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations was able to reach agreement on a number of recommendations which were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989. It is our hope that the progress achieved by the Committee last year can be further built upon this year in order that future United Nations peace-keeping operations may benefit from the work of the Committee. To this end, Canada believes that there are a number of areas in which concrete progress may be realized following discussion by the members of the Committee and that there are a number of other areas which would benefit from a more sustantive discussion this year which might in turn lead to agreement on specific recommendations in future years. The following observations/suggestions are therefore offered with a view to facilitating the work of the Committee in its forthcoming session.

2. Work of the Committee

Canada believes that the procedure followed by the Committee in the course of its deliberations last year could be repeated this year. We fully support the creation of an open-ended working group which should benefit from the contribution of those States Members of the United Nations which wish to participate in the work of the Committee as observers. In undertaking its work we believe that the Committee would benefit from an early meeting with the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, as well as the opportunity to benefit from the views of other members of the Secretariat as needed.

3. Application of high technology to peace-keeping

The possible application of high technology to peace-keeping operations has become a subject of considerable interest in recent years given expectations that it could both enhance the effectiveness of such operations and reduce their costs. In 1989 Canada indicated its willingness to undertake studies on the possible uses of high technology in peace-keeping and invited the participation of like-minded nations. Canada is currently completing a study related to the personnel (including training) and political implications of using high technology, the results of which we expect will be available in June of this year. Secondly, as announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs on 27 September 1989, Canada has completed a study on the use of overhead sensing technology in peace-keeping, which will be presented to the Secretary-General later this month. Arrangements are also being made to brief members of the Special Committee and other interested observers on this study.

4. Stockpiling of equipment

Delays in starting up full-scale operations have been noted in certain recent missions. These delays were due in part to the non-availability of certain key items of equipment. It has been suggested that the United Nations should consider creating stockpiles of key items in order to obviate these delays as well as the inevitably long lead time for contracting and purchasing. While recognizing the inherent difficulty in obtaining financial approval for "speculative" purchases, and the possibility of malpositioning reserve stocks, the answer may lie in the creation of a "stockpile" in the form of a data bank developed on the basis of the results of the questionnaire on material and technical resources called for in paragraph 2 of resolution 44/49.

Member States might agree to purchase, store and maintain certain items of equipment which would be dedicated as United Nations reserve stocks. Equipment could be brought up to date from time to time, perishable stocks renewed, shelf lives monitored, etc. - all at national expense in support of a United Nations requirement. When needed, these stocks could be deployed, using national or United Nations-provided means, to the area of operations. This system would provide some flexibility in the positioning of equipment and relieve the United Nations of the costs associated with storage and maintenance, etc. When required, the stocks could be donated as part of a voluntary contribution, deducted from the Member State's assessed contribution, or provided at cost. In order to make it even more effective, this whole process should incorporate standardization to the extent possible, and to this end the statement of the Secretariat's requirements should be as precise as possible.

5. Rotation of contingents

Canada fully supports the Secretary-General's long-standing policy of encouraging as many countries as possible to participate in peace-keeping operations, and we were pleased to see some 109 nations participate, in one or more capacities, in the very successful UNTAG operation.

In general, increased participation can be achieved in a number of ways. For observer missions this could be done by including as many countries as possible because there is no overriding need for unit cohesion, national administration, or unique skills, etc. In addition, the contributing countries can be changed on relatively short notice. For those operations where there are a large number of national troops involved at the unit level it is a different matter. For each of these units there is a minimum size below which it is ineffective to operate both structurally and administratively. Unit effectiveness is best achieved in national contingents tailored in accordance with normal military/police organization and employed as an entity. This applies equally to both operational and administrative units.

Where national representation for an indefinite period is limited for one or more reasons, the alternative is to rotate contingents after they have served a fixed period of time. Such rotation must be done with care in order not to undermine operational effectiveness. Commonality in operating procedures, training and equipment would certainly enhance the capability to rotate contingents.

Multinational units and subunits also offer opportunities to broaden the number of participating States, but the numbers of these units are limited. Certain tasks more readily lend themselves to this, such as military police, and all headquarters establishments must, by their very nature, be multinational.

6. Financing of peace-keeping operations

The financing of peace-keeping operations is a collective responsibility of all Member States. The basis of such financing should remain assessed contributions which all States Members of the United Nations have a binding legal obligation under the Charter to pay in full and on time. In this latter regard, Member States cannot adopt resolutions calling for the continuation of existing United Nations peace-keeping operations, and the establishment of new ones, without also providing the necessary resources. The scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations should reflect the special responsibilities for peace and security of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The recent increase in the scale and number of peace-keeping operations has highlighted the need for adequate financial reserves to cover start-up costs. Thought should be given to practical means for increasing the Working Capital Fund without placing an unfair and inequitable burden on those Member States which traditionally pay their assessed contributions in full and on time. The fund could be increased from the payment of arrears on the regular budget and from voluntary contributions.

7. New uses of peace-keeping

Canada believes the Committee should continue the discussion it began last year on new uses or fields of peace-keeping. Such a discussion could review a number of concepts which have been put forward by different Member States and could include an attempt to clarify what is understood by the term "peace-keeping". It has been suggested that United Nations peace-keepers could be employed:

(a) In the increased and expanded use of fact-finding missions;

(b) In the supervision of elections;

(c) In providing humanitarian and technical assistance;

(d) In providing relief assistance to refugees;

(e) As anticipatory peace-keepers as observers on threatened borders;

(f) In the verification of arms control and other treaties;

(g) In maritime roles;

(h) In the protection of food convoys during famine relief operations;

(i) When so requested, in providing assistance in civil war and law and order situations;

(j) In combating international drug trafficking;

(k) In the fight against international terrorism;

(l) In preventing acts of nuclear piracy;

(m) In the provision of disaster relief.

Some of the above-mentioned new uses of peace-keeping have already occurred, i.e., election supervision in Namibia and maritime peace-keeping in Central America. Others remain more preliminary in their conception but would, in our view, be worthy of further discussion by the Committee.

8. United Nations Secretariat

Canada welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to establish a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group for Peace-keeping Operations in January of this year. We believe the Committee would benefit from receiving a briefing on the mandate of this Group and its deliberations to date.

9. Evaluation of peace-keeping operations

Canada believes that an important aspect of each peace-keeping mission should be an ongoing evaluation by the United Nations of the political, operational and administrative effectiveness of that mission so that positive and timely changes can be made. Further, on the completion of a mission a full-scale evaluation should be conducted to ensure that "lessons learned" can be applied to future operations. The Special Committee could undertake to discuss possible means of ensuring an adequate evalution of peace-keeping operations upon their completion.

10. Honour role or commemorative device

Since 1948 some 763 peace-keepers of the United Nations have been killed or have died on duty as members of United Nations missions. This service was recognized in 1988 by the award of the Nobel prize for peace to United Nations peace-keeping forces. There is still, however, no international monument or other form of recognition that commemorates the service of United Nations peace-keepers and their Nobel prize award. The Special Committee should consider some appropriate way of recognizing that service. Among the ideas that come to mind in this respect are a book of honour, an eternal flame, a monument, etc.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

[3 April 1990]

1. General

Japan welcomes the various important proposals on peace-keeping operations that were adopted on a consensus basis at the last session of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and by the General Assembly. Japan believes these proposals on practical directives of peace-keeping operations require further study. At its forthcoming session, the Special Committee will set priorities among issues to be followed up and set up relevant subgroups to study details. These subgroups should report back to the Committee with specific recommendations. It is advisable that experts in various fields be included in the discussions of the subgroups whenever appropriate (e.g., in the drafting of the manual for training). The Government of Japan places importance on (a) effectiveness of operations (A/44/301, annex, sect. D.6), (b) financial resources (ibid., sect. C), (c) civilian personnel (ibid., sect. A.2), and (d) training (ibid., sect. A.3).

2. Effectiveness of operations

The diversification and expansion of peace-keeping operations means increased responsibilities for major personnel and financial contributors. In order to encourage major donors to increase yet further their contributions, it is essential that these countries be kept fully informed and be given opportunities to submit their suggestions and recommendations to the Security Council and Secretariat from the outset of operations. Japan believes that prime responsibility for peace-keeping operations should be assumed by the Security Council, whose decisions it will continue to support by providing civilian personnel, equipment and finance. However, from the practical point of view, this support will be greatly facilitated if the Secretariat as well as the Security Council keep Japan fully consulted and informed from the time an operation is conceived. Japan suggests, as a matter of practice, that major personnel and financial donors be consulted on the establishment and operation of peace-keeping activities by the Secretariat and the Security Council.

3. Financial resources

In order to address the issue of the need for increased funding for peace-keeping operations, the Security Council should give serious thought to preventing any peace-keeping operation from being considered permanent and therefore immune to disbandment, and to balancing the cost-effectiveness of peace-keeping operations. The financial and material burden of the host country should be established according to its capabilities, and when a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and a host country is drafted, the content of the support provided by the host country for peace-keeping operations should be included.

The start-up system is in urgent need of additional financial support. Japan has not only consistently made substantial financial voluntary contributions to peace-keeping operations such as UNIIMOG and UNTAG, but has called upon countries to follow its example by contributing to the Secretary-General's trust fund. In order to minimize the costs of personnel, a system in which host countries assisted by providing local staffs should be established without delay. Based upon the Secretary-General's report (A/44/605), we should examine the possibility of Member States providing the personnel for transportation, telecommunication and medical services, as well as equipment with personnel to operate it.

Japan welcomes the establishment of the Senior Planning and Monitoring Group and hopes that it will examine the possible consolidation of posts in United Nations Headquarters and shift personnel from ongoing peace-keeping operations to newly established operations in order to facilitate the rapid deployment of peace-keeping operations. It is also important that facilities, equipment, workshops and technology be modernized so as to minimize costs and rationalize operations.

4. Civilian personnel

The Special Committee should supervise the drafting of a manual for civilian personnel which emphasizes the line of authority, as well as training and safety of civilian personnel. Japan is studying how to enhance its assistance and is considering the establishment of an office that would be responsible for increasing Japan's contribution of civilian personnel, an aspect of peace-keeping operations which is expected to acquire greater responsibilty in the future.

5. Training

The courses offered by existing training centres in various countries should be strengthened, and the centres should be made available to personnel from foreign countries (in cases where there are physical and spatial limitations, the centres should be opened to instructors from foreign countries). It is also advisable to have small training teams in the United Nations to explain the specific needs of the United Nations, co-ordinate the programmes of various training centres and organize peace-keeping operation seminars in which needs of the United Nations are explained.

6. Other

In order to raise the public interest in peace-keeping operations, the United Nations should organize an international essay contest on peace-keeping operations and encourage institutions and universities to offer peace-keeping operation courses. Japan would be hesitant to consider the possible use of peace-keeping operations against terrorism or for ensuring the safety of navigation, in view of the ambiguity of their mandate, the danger to personnel and the danger of prolonging the existence of a peace-keeping operation.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[23 March 1990]

The successful termination of the United Nations operation in Namibia has once again provided conclusive evidence of the valuable role that peace-keeping operations can play in the maintenance of international peace and security. The task before the international community is to ensure that peace-keeping operations conducted under United Nations auspices are launched on such sound political and financial footings as to maximize the prospects for the successful fulfilment of their mandate. The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations has a central role in helping meet this objective.

New Zealand was very encouraged by the constructive contribution made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations at its 1989 session to the work of the United Nations in the field of peace-keeping. Equally encouraging was the detailed and positive consideration given by the General Assembly to the Special Committee's report, as well as to the issues related to the financing of the various peace-keeping operations. New Zealand looks forward to a similar contribution being made by the Special Committee at its 1990 session.

Following on from the Special Committee's recommendations in its 1989 report in the field of training, New Zealand believes that further consideration should be given to the utility of including training and advisory teams in appropriate peace-keeping operations. Such teams can assist in the development of common operating procedures and training schemes to bridge different capabilities and practices of units of different nationalities, helping to improve the efficiency of the operation overall. Their primary roles would be to prepare in-theatre training programmes which meet the particular needs of the peace-keeping operation, to co-ordinate all peace-keeping related training activities, and to monitor the success of such programmes.

Although the inclusion of one or more training and advisory teams would add to the direct cost of establishing a peace-keeping operation, that cost would not be particularly significant given the small number of personnel required. Furthermore, the savings that would be achieved through improvements in overall efficiency and improved safety should far outweigh the small additional cost of establishing such a capacity in appropriate operations.

In the execution of peace-keeping operations, New Zealand attaches the highest importance to ensuring the security and safety of United Nations peace-keeping personnel. Although this is a responsibility that is shared by all parties involved in an operation, it applies particularly to host countries who must give their full support for its successful implementation. It is the view of the New Zealand Government that the early conclusion of status-of-forces agreements - preferably before deployment - must be a necessary element in the establishment of all peace-keeping operations. New Zealand looks forward to the preparation of a model status-of-forces agreement as envisaged in paragraphs 10 and 11 of General Assembly resolution 44/49.

In New Zealand's view the Special Committee could also usefully address the merit of the idea that, whenever a new peace-keeping operation is established, a specific date for its termination should be fixed. It is recognized that for certain operations the establishment of a termination date is not appropriate. But in other operations the establishment of a fixed termination date has been shown to be feasible. New Zealand believes that greater use of this device could be made, helping constrain the duration of future operations.

New Zealand reaffirms the views it conveyed to the Secretary-General in 1989, contained in document A/AC.121/36. In particular, it wishes to reaffirm its belief that the cost of a peace-keeping operation which is to be financed by an appropriation approved by the General Assembly, is a burden to be shared by all Member States, and an obligation under Article 17 of the Charter. It appeals once again to all Member States to pay their assessed contribution in full and on time.

Bearing in mind its earlier advocacy of a review of the division of responsibilities among various sections of the Secretariat concerned with peace-keeping, New Zealand was pleased to note the Secretary-General's recent decision to establish a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group for Peace-keeping Operations. New Zealand is confident that this decision will result, as the Secretary-General explained, in an improvement in co-ordination within the Secretariat.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[30 March 1990]

1. Poland reiterates its strong support for United Nations peace-keeping operations, regarding them as an effective and reliable instrument of easing regional conflicts and ensuring peaceful settlement of disputes as well as an important element in enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the strengthening of international peace and security.

2. In recent years the importance of peace-keeping operations has considerably increased. The Nobel peace prize awarded to the United Nations Peace-keeping Forces constituted the best recognition of this fact. Positive changes in international climate and a growing willingness among the Member States concerned

to seek peaceful solutions to various regional conflicts involving the United Nations mechanisms have led to the universal recognition of the role of peace-keeping operations in maintaining international peace and security and, consequently, to the launching of new operations. At the same time, the expansion of the number of peace-keeping operations and prospects for the establishment of new ones in the foreseeble future have focused the attention of Member States on questions related to all the aspects of those operations, particularly on their effectiveness.

3. In this connection, Poland welcomes the increased activities of and the substantial progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its 1989 session. For the first time in many years, the Committee has been able to adopt unanimously a substantive report containing conclusions and recommendations elaborated on the basis of the suggestions and proposals submitted by Member States.

4. While recognizing the progress achieved by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, Poland is of the opinion that it is necessary for the Committee to make further efforts aimed at expanding the area of agreement on other proposals made by Member States and annexed to the report of the Committee (A/44/301) which have not so far enjoyed the full support of all the members of the Committee. In this connection, Poland would like to emphasize the need to conclude recommendations on the following issues:

(a) Elaboration of standard agreements between the United Nations and Member States on provision of troops for peace-keeping operations;

(b) Constant review of existing peace-keeping operations in terms of their necessity and effectiveness;

(c) Possibility of further expanding the field of peace-keeping operations by dispatching, for example, fact-finding and observer missions to areas of potential conflicts either as a separate preventive measure or as a precursor of other peace-keeping operations.

5. Poland has taken note with interest of the reintroduction, by the distinguished representative of Austria, at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, of the idea of the establishment of an ad hoc Security Council committee consisting of the five permanent members of the Council, five non-permanent members and five troop-contributing States, to assist the Special Committee in all peace-keeping operations. Subsequently, Poland would like to express its readiness to take part in consultations on this subject with interested Member States and to participate in the work of a future committee.

6. In order to assure the proper training of its troops and military observers for duty in United Nations peace-keeping operations and observer missions, Poland will establish, in the first half of 1990, a Training Centre for this purpose. Training programmes of the Centre will be similar to those used in the Nordic countries' centres.

7. The Government of the Republic of Poland reaffirms its intention to continue making an effective contribution to United Nations peace-keeping operations and observer missions and its readiness to dispatch for this purpose up to one battalion and up to 40 military observers at any one time.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[28 March 1990]

In the present crucial period, when international society is faced with the task of strengthening the system of international peace, security and co-operation based on the United Nations Charter, special significance attaches to the question of strengthening the role of the United Nations in every possible way, and increasing the effectiveness of its peace-making efforts, an essential element of which are its peace-keeping operations.

The Ukrainian SSR is in favour of the broad use of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the settlement of international crises and conflicts. We view positively the recent growth in the number and scope of those operations, as well as their qualitative development and the renewed desire of international society to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness.

In this connection, we cannot but express satisfaction with the progress made during the past year by the Special Committee of 34, in whose activities a spirit of co-operation and collaboration is increasingly evident. The Committee has made a number of constructive recommendations for the qualitative improvement of various aspects of peace-keeping operations. This was reflected in the adoption by consensus during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of a resolution intended to bring about the implementation of specific measures to enhance the effectiveness of the peace-making machinery of the United Nations.

In the opinion of the Ukrainian SSR, the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations can be further enhanced by ensuring a high state of readiness and operational efficiency in the contingents employed under the aegis of the United Nations, broadening the range of their functions and areas of application, increasing the competence of the personnel employed in the operations and - of particular importance - by the consistent strengthening of the preventive functions of the United Nations. Also of considerable importance is the enhancement of the authoritativeness of the operations.

The speedy formation of a reserve of United Nations armed forces and observers would help to ensure a high state of readiness and operational efficiency in the machinery of peace-keeping operations. The General Assembly's decision on the establishment of an indicative register of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services, and the periodic updating of such information was an important step in that direction. That measure would make it possible to select the necessary units in the light of the specific

situation in the area of crisis or conflict, and would facilitate their rotation and contribute to a more balanced geographical representation.

Of considerable importance would be measures to strengthen the links between the United Nations and those Member States that have expressed a wish to contribute troops and other services so that those States could be informed in good time of the need to bring the relevant contingents into a state of readiness.

In order to deal with matters of operational efficiency, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be given a certain degree of freedom of action in that regard.

The desirability of expanding the range of functions and the spheres of deployment of United Nations peace-keeping operations arises from the multiplicity of causes and characteristics of crisis and conflict situations. A promising line of approach would be to institute a practice whereby the participants in operations would assist in setting up and operating the machinery for peaceful settlement, and in linking operations to the solution of other issues, especially humanitarian issues (for example, issues such as those involving prisoners of war and refugees). Accordingly, we consider that a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations would be extremely useful.

It will be very important for the Secretary-General to have at his disposal information on the types of technical, transport and other resources and services that Member States could contribute. In that regard, it would be worth studying the question of setting up a stock of matériel and equipment for use in United Nations operations. It would be important to carry out research into the possibilities of using the latest technology, including satellites, automatic sensors, radar and night-sensing devices.

We are convinced that the idea whereby the United Nations would also carry out tasks of a completely new kind, such as operations to ensure the safety of marine navigation, prevent nuclear piracy, suppress illicit trafficking in drugs and eradicate international terrorism, is still very topical. We feel that it would be desirable to study the possibilities of carrying out such operations.

In order to enhance the competence of personnel deployed in United Nations peace-keeping operations, it would be of crucial importance to prepare guidelines for the training of the personnel required and to formulate recommendations regarding the establishment of an international system of personnel training. The training programmes should provide for the regular holding of seminars, practical assignments and a wide exchange of experience. The broadening of the functions of United Nations operations makes it important to intensify the training of civilian personnel.

With a view to enhancing the effectiveness of United Nations activities, it would be of the highest importance, in our view, to strengthen the Organization's preventive functions. For that purpose, it is important first of all for the United Nations to take purposeful steps to establish an extensive system for the

early detection of nascent conflicts and crises and for the timely collection and processing of objective data in that connection. In particular, for this purpose it would be useful to establish United Nations observation posts, in agreement with regional organizations, and to dispatch various kinds of observer and fact-finding missions. It is worth studying the ideas of creating under United Nations auspices multilateral and regional centres for reducing the danger of war, and of conducting inspections from the air under the "open skies" concept.

In order to enhance the authority of United Nations peace-keeping operations, the time has come to discuss the question of possible ways of involving the States which are permanent members of the Security Council in the conduct of operations.

The Ukrainian SSR considers that expenditure of funds on United Nations peace-keeping operations should be conducted in a rational and economic manner. These expenses should be borne by all States Members of the United Nations. At the same time, in order to pay for the operations it would also be desirable to use other possible sources of funds.

We are convinced that the drawing up and implementation of measures to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keeping operations will even further strengthen the authority of the Organization and enable it to accomplish its mission in keeping with the demands of the present day.

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Argentina 2

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]

[4 May 1990]

1. The Government of Argentina is pleased to note the climate of détente which has recently been gaining ground in the world community. This improved climate is due in large measure to the political will to seek mutual understanding on the part of the major world Powers and to the changes that are occurring in Europe and elsewhere.

These developments have resulted in an enhancement of the role of the United Nations, especially the leading role it plays in maintaining and preserving international peace and security.

2. In support of the renewed confidence in international organizations in general and the United Nations in particular, the Government of Argentina agreed to take an active part in the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), responding to the Secretary-General's appeal in that connection. Plans are being made for participation by Argentina in a maritime operation, involving the provision of small boats, equipment and specialized military personnel.

3. The Government of Argentina also participates in other peace-keeping operations (UNTSO, UNIIMOG and UNAVEM), on the understanding that broad participation in such operations helps to ensure impartiality and objectivity in the performance of peace-keeping forces.

4. The Government of Argentina is especially pleased at the successful outcome of the United Nations involvement with the question of Namibia through UNTAG, which has ensured the peaceful transition of that country to independence and enabled it to take its rightful place among the nations of the world.

5. With respect to the actual deployment of United Nations forces in the field, the Government of Argentina takes the view that more frequent rotation of contingents would be useful in the case of long-term operations. Such troop rotation would foster increased participation by developing countries in United Nations forces by reducing the economic burden entailed in maintaining troops and equipment in the field for long periods of time.

6. The discussions at the most recent session of the Special Committee and the comments of Governments suggest that there is support for expanding the use of United Nations operations to deal with other kinds of conflicts and situations, and especially for preventive actions. The possibility of operations to combat illicit drug use and international drug-related terrorism has been mentioned.

The Government of Argentina sees merit in the idea that effective use should be made of the United Nations to prevent, combat and eradicate these scourges of mankind and believes that the matter should be considered in greater detail in order to determine what the prospects are for putting this idea into effect.

With regard to the specific issue of conflict prevention, it would be desirable for the Secretary-General to be in a position to dispatch technical or fact-finding missions quickly to conflict areas in order to obtain the information needed to evaluate potential crises. The reports of such missions should also be made available to the Special Committee. In connection with such cases the Secretary-General should have available an up-to-date list of experts from Member States in relevant technical fields.

7. Experience shows that the impartiality and objectivity of peace-keeping forces are crucial to the effectiveness of peace-keeping operations in the field. It is therefore vital for the role of peace-keeping forces to keep pace with changes in the situation and to adapt as circumstances may require.

In the light of these considerations and the analysis of information received from the field in each individual case, it may be necessary to modify the composition of contingents, deploy them on a wider scale and consider changes in the terms of reference of the operation.

8. The establishment of an open-ended inter-sessional working group under the Special Committee enjoys the support of the Government of Argentina. Such a working group should study and prepare recommendations and conclusions on specific, well-defined topics for subsequent consideration by the Special Committee.

9. The Government of Argentina views as useful the holding of training seminars in which States with experience in peace-keeping operations can exchange views and share their experiences with others. Such seminars could be held in different regions of the world.

10. Concern has been expressed in the Committee's discussions over the role of the civilian personnel of peace-keeping operations. The Government of Argentina views the participation of civilians as desirable and finds merit in the idea that the above-mentioned inter-sessional working group might undertake a study to identify the rules and procedures applicable to civilian personnel serving in the area of an operation. The study might include an analysis of the basic principles governing the training of military and civilian personnel serving in the theatre of operations proper. This task would be distinct from but complementary to the report requested of the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989.

11. A sound financial basis is essential to peace-keeping operations. International crises and conflicts today are of such a nature that the Secretary-General's capacity to take speedy action cannot and must not be hampered by the failure of States to provide adequate funding. The developing countries in particular face difficulties in participating in operations when the Organization falls behind in reimbursing them for the costs they incur.

On the subject of financing, the Government of Argentina considers it appropriate for the Special Committee to discuss and study the budgetary aspects of peace-keeping activities and operations, without prejudice to the consideration of these issues by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

and the Fifth Committee. In line with this approach, the Special Committee should be kept fully informed by the Secretary-General concerning all ongoing operations and any new operations to be undertaken. In the period between the sessions of the Special Committee, the working group referred to above would receive this information, which it would transmit with its comments to the parent body.

12. The availability of the necessary resources is essential for the smooth functioning of peace-keeping operations. Accordingly, there is advantage in obtaining funding from a variety of sources. The fact that primary financial responsibility for peace-keeping operations rests with those States which have special responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security does not mean that the possibility of grants or voluntary contributions should not be explored. Such contributions could be encouraged by a suitable campaign by the Department of Public Information to publicize the needs of the system.

13. The Argentine Republic pledges that as a member of the Special Committee it will help to promote the objectives and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and will continue to support every effort to ease and solve regional problems and conflicts on the basis of the understanding and consent of the parties involved, whether directly or indirectly.

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Thailand 2

THAILAND

[Original: English]

1. Over the years, United Nations peace-keeping operations have proven to be the best instrument for the preservation of international peace and security. The United Nations has the institutional expertise which it can readily draw upon. As an honest broker, the United Nations peace-keepers can step in and keep the peace where it may be inappropriate for States by themselves to do so. They can perform their difficult tasks effectively with the full weight of the international community behind them.

2. Last year, Thailand participated in the deliberations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations as well as the debate on this subject in the Special Political Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. We support General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 with enthusiasm. We are proud of our contribution to peace-keeping operations around the world. In 1990, 40 Thai civilians were in Namibia as members of UNTAG.

3. In response to paragraph 17 of the above-mentioned resolution, Thailand would like to submit the following observations concerning the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

A. Human resources

4. With the broadening of the scope of United Nations peace-keeping operations to include areas such as election supervision and possibly election administration, the participation of civilian personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations will likely increase. The record shows that, in spite of its potentially higher cost, civilian personnel can play an important role in peace-keeping operations. The report of the Secretary-General on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/44/605) addressed the issue of the use of civilian personnel. The further identification of the tasks and services which could be effectively performed by civilian personnel will be very useful. We look forward to future reports of the Secretary-General on this matter.

5. On the military aspect, Member States should be encouraged to create individually stand-by forces for possible United Nations operations. The United Nations and indeed Member States with experience in peace-keeping should contribute to the training of personnel.

6. The sharing of experience through regional and international seminars, as well as training programmes in individual countries would enhance the overall effectiveness of United Nations peace-keepers. Non-governmental organizations, such as the International Peace Academy, have and should continue to contribute substantially in the area of regional and international seminars.

B. Physical resources

7. Thailand supports the view that advanced technology should be utilized in the work of peace-keeping operations. Such technology can enhance the effectiveness of peace-keepers as well as reduce its costs in the long run. This includes the use of surveillance satellites, radar, automatic sensors and night vision equipment. The observation of military mobilization is but one among many areas in which advanced technology can be very useful.

8. The availability of equipment and instruments for the timely use of the United Nations is another important aspect of United Nations peace-keeping operations. The United Nations should be able to stockpile its equipment. Thailand therefore supports the United Nations stockpiling measures.

C. Financial resources

9. Thailand shares the view that peace-keeping operations should be financed by assessed contributions. Member States should pay in full and pay promptly. Nevertheless, additional voluntary contributions should be further encouraged. The proposal for the establishment of a Working Capital Fund to provide advanced funds for peace-keeping operations should be encouraged. The scheme would contribute to the timely and effective deployment of United Nations peace-keepers when developing situations require. At the same time, the United Nations should ensure the cost-effectiveness of its peace-keeping operations. The prompt reimbursement to countries contributing personnel is vitally important.

D. Legal and operational arrangements

10. Paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 44/49 indicates that status-of-forces agreements should be concluded between the host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operations and the United Nations. Thailand fully supports this view. The smooth conduct of peace-keeping operations will depend much on a good status-of-forces agreement. A model status-of-forces agreement would undoubtedly be helpful. The Secretary-General would naturally be in the best position to prepare a model of status-of-forces agreement which will have the flexibility needed to encompass different possible operations.

E. Further developments of peace-keeping operations

11. The possible expansion of the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping operations have been a subject of much interest. Numerous proposals have been made to this effect, some of which may require the broadening of the definition of "self-defence" to include some necessary "offencive measures". Thailand welcomes the constructive proposals to broaden the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping operations, but remains convinced that United Nations peace-keepers should be lightly armed and use force only in "self-defence" as narrowly and traditionally defined.

12. Thailand fully supports the idea of United Nations involvement in preventive diplomacy. United Nations peace-keeping forces may also become useful in this area. Prompt United Nations action requires the United Nations to be in possession of timely, objective and accurate information on developing situations of concern around the world.

13. With this in mind, Thailand proposed in 1986 the creation of a United Nations "Early Warning System" for the prevention of regional conflict. We had in mind the establishment of a United Nations mechanism to monitor global developments which may develop into a crisis threatening international peace and security. Thailand therefore welcomed the establishment in 1987 of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information. We support the work of this office with enthusiasm. We are confident that this office can contribute to the effectiveness of United Nations peace-keepers.

14. As we consider the possible expansion of the mandate of United Nations peace-keeping operations, we should be mindful that the mandate must remain clear and practicable. The consent of the parties to the dispute remains indispensable. The accurate identification of the resources available for United Nations peace-keeping operations is vital. As called for in General Assembly resolution 44/49, we agree fully that the Secretary-General should provide Member States with information concerning the United Nations requirements for peace-keeping operations in terms of personnel, material and technical resources, including services. Then, by means of questionnaire, the Member States can identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which they would be ready in principle to contribute.

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Jordan 2

JORDAN

[Original: Arabic]

Jordan welcomes the signs of international détente and the positive developments that have recently taken place in the context of a number of regional conflicts in the world. They have brought with them the hope that a better state of affairs will be achieved with respect to international coexistence so that all States and peoples can enjoy security, peace, co-operation and prosperity.

These developments, in which the United Nations has played a valuable part, have highlighted the importance of the role of the Organization and its capacity, given the opportunity, actually to embark on the realization of the formidable goals for which it was established and which are enshrined in its Charter. In that regard, the peace-keeping operations set up by the United Nations are a crucial means through which it acts in order to accomplish one of its most important objectives, namely the achievement of world peace, despite the fact that such operations are not laid down in the Charter but were a creative innovation and a practical measure made necessary by the international situation that has prevailed from the time the Organization was established up to the present.

The recent amelioration in the international climate and the developments referred to above, which have focused attention on the United Nations and which reflect increased confidence in the role that it can play, must also provide an incentive for the strengthening of that role so that the Organization will be capable not only of peace-keeping but also of actual peace-making in accordance with the stipulations to that effect contained in the Charter. It is indeed saddening that such a long time should have passed since the establishment of several United Nations peace-keeping operations without them having been able to fulfil their mandates. A number of those operations have acquired a quasi-permanent character despite the fact that they were originally established for the limited purpose of preventing the deterioration of the situation in a particular zone of conflict and preparing the ground for the achievement of the appropriate peaceful settlement.

Accordingly, while we support peace-keeping operations as one of the mechanisms through which the United Nations practises preventive diplomacy, or so-called "crisis management" diplomacy, we reaffirm the need for the Organization to practise a "crisis prevention" diplomacy, since that is the most effective procedure for achieving peace. The United Nations can, of course, adopt either approach as required by the nature of a particular problem, and one of them does not necessarily have to take the place of the other.

In this connection, we should like to point out that there are complex and dangerous regional conflicts that are of long standing and to which no peaceful solutions have ever been reached. Naturally, such conflicts require action on the part of the United Nations that is on a larger and more global scale than the mere dispatch of international forces in order to supervise a truce or monitor a disengagement and which is more efficatious in bringing about peace. The Arab-Israeli conflict, at the core of which is the question of Palestine, is a

clear example of such a situation. What the United Nations and the Security Council in particular are required to do in connection with this conflict, for example, is to work intensively for the achievement of a radical solution on a basis of international legitimacy.

It goes without saying that, should the Organization so decide, each State is obliged to accept the presence of United Nations forces in its territory in the case of a conflict to which that State is a party, just as States must respect such forces and enable them to fulfil their mandates.

The Jordanian Government expresses its appreciation of the important role performed by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, supports the work of the Committee, views its recommendations, as endorsed by consensus by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as a positive contribution and hopes that it will achieve greater progress at its current session. With regard to the question of the financing of United Nations forces, which is one of the matters with which the Committee deals, the Jordanian Government supports the principle of the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and others to contribute to the financing of peace-keeping operations given that their benefit ultimately accrues to the entire world and not only to the region of the conflict itself. It is essential that the apportionment of the costs of such forces should be just and balanced. Although such costs should be apportioned among States on the basis of the scale of assessments of the United Nations, affluent countries must also make larger supplementary contributions than they do at present in view of the increasing tendency to establish peace-keeping operations at a time when more developing countries are suffering from financial and economic problems which place them in a situation that does not permit them to make substantial supplementary contributions. Powerful States with a prominent political role in the world which are endeavouring to play a larger part in the United Nations can also make increased contributions to United Nations peace-keeping operations.